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NEUTRAL IN NOTHING

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C. W. CRANE, Agent, 338 Montgomery St., SAN FRANCISCO.

T. J. DRUM

Attorney at Law,
Prescott, : : : : Arizona.

RUSH & WELLS,

Attorneys at Law,
Prescott, : : : : Arizona.

PAUL WEBER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Prescott, : : : : Arizona.

W. STREET,

Attorney at Law,
Tucson, : : : : Pima County, Arizona.

L. A. MULLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YUMA, : : : : ARIZONA.

H. B. JONES,

Attorney at Law,
PHOENIX, : : : : A. T.

WM. R. STOKES,

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Colorado River Reservation, Yuma county, Arizona.

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Does any kind of work in his Line.
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YUMA, A. T.

REMOVAL.

J. C. COGSWELL, Dentist,
has removed his office from 230 Kearney street to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 232 Sutter street, near Kearny, San Francisco. The rooms are elegant, convenient and well ventilated. Friends and patrons are invited to call.

AUBREY FREIGHT.

TRANS FURNISHED AND FREIGHT RECEIVED AND FORWARDED PROMPTLY.

All goods consigned to me carefully attended to. THOMAS HALLECK, Aubrey, A. T.

Tubac.

[Correspondence of the S. F. Bulletin.]

Tubac is the last place of note in southeastern Arizona, and at present is not much of a place at all. Tucson is so thoroughly the metropolis of this section, that no adjacent town can expect to do much in the way of trade. Tubac is just forty-six miles from Tucson, and a good deal of traffic for the Sonora line passes through it. There was a time when there were more Americans (and other adventurers than natives) here in Tubac than there were in Tucson. Coronado probably encamped here, as he did later upon the site where now stands the city of Tucson, away back in 1550. There is, however, no trace of location until a hundred years later, when some rude buildings were raised. In 1749 more pretentious structures were erected in the name of the Church, and called the Mission of Santa Gertrudis.

A short time after the consecration of this church, which took place in 1750, the Apaches became troublesome, and the Spanish Government sent a squad of soldiers to the relief of the Mission, but the Indians rallied a large number of their braves and killed off the garrison, and either put to flight or massacred the inhabitants. For a year or more the Indians held this ground, but in 1852 abandoned it, and gradually Tubac became a busy place, and a good deal of successful mining and ranching was carried on. Peace and tranquility now reigned for fifty years, during which the Indians acted in the most friendly manner. But early in 1802 they took advantage of the weakness of the garrison, and ran out all of the troops and inhabitants that they did not kill. For forty-eight years longer the Apaches were masters of the situation, but were driven out by Mexican troops in 1850.

After the new boundary line between Mexican and the United States had been established the Mexican troops abandoned Tubac, or were withdrawn, and it became quite an attractive point for miners and other adventurers. From 1853 to 1863 it was the headquarters for a great many mining parties and companies, and hundreds of rich claims were taken up, much costly machinery brought into the country, and several hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital expended. At one time, say in the spring of 1859, there were nearly 400 people in Tubac, and a paper was published called the Arizonian, which was afterwards transferred by its owner, Sylvester Mowry, to Tucson, where it lived until early in 1871, when it died during an effort to defeat Governor Richard C. McCormick for re-election to Congress.

For most of the time from 1853 to 1861, there were a great many noted persons drawn to Tubac and vicinity through the influence of either books, pamphlets, letters or reports, written by such well-known men as Ross Browne, Sylvester Mowry, Cozens, Bartlett, Herman Ehrenberg, Generals Carleton and Heinzelman, Colonels Sam. Colt and Sam. Butterworth, and Professors Stark, Janin, Pumpelly and Plumb. For most of this time Tubac was garrisoned by small squads of United States soldiers, and at one time, just before the commencement of our late civil war, there were nearly 1,000 people. But

upon the actual commencement of hostilities between the North and South, our troops were withdrawn or seceded. This was a sad blow to Tubac and the mining interests in its section, as the Apaches again took possession, and murdered and devastated right and left, destroying in a few weeks property that had cost nearly a million of dollars.

In 1862, and this is not known to many, a company of so-called Confederate soldiers took possession of Tubac, (and I think there was a Confederate garrison at Tucson for a while) and raised the flag of the de facto Government which had its headquarters at Richmond. This company of men made it warm for the Apaches under the wily and brave Cochise, and killed a good many of them. During the latter part of 1862, a regiment of Federal soldiers arrived at Tucson (and the present Mayor of Tucson, now worth nearly \$100,000, was an officer in said regiment,) and the Confederate garrison at Tubac was at once abandoned. Upon the departure of these troops, what people had located also departed, and Tubac was again left without an inhabitant, the overland stages and all other travel had been drawn off; grass grew up in the streets, and all of the adobe houses crumbled into ruins.

My first visit to Tubac was in 1867, and the place presented a peculiarly foul and dilapidated appearance. At this time any man, or men, who traveled from Tucson to Tubac without an escort carried his life in his hands, and no mistake. There was a garrison at this place, comprising a company of infantry and part of a company of cavalry, under command of Lieut. Colonel McGarry, who afterwards committed suicide at the Occidental Hotel. He also had a small force of men at Calabaza, or old Fort Mason, which gave a good deal of satisfaction and some security. I have made three trips over Arizona, and twice without escort; but the "most uneasy" ninety-two miles I ever made, was from Tucson to Tubac and return in 1867. There was hardly a day during that year that there were not Indian atrocities of some kind.

During the year 1867 the Apaches committed murders and depredations all over Arizona. The road from Date Creek to Prescott was one of the most dangerous in the Territory, and to-day there are a hundred graves in half as many miles. It was on this road, in Bell's canyon, where an Indian agent and his clerk were riddled with Apache arrows, and where Bell himself was one morning found horribly mutilated. The entire distance from Camp Cady in California to Prescott is marked with scenes of Indian massacre and desolation. It was on this road that Simpson and his party were killed and mutilated. Scores of rancheros and prospectors along the Hassayampa and across the desert to the Salinas, and as many teamsters and travelers, met violent and savage deaths. Between Wickenburg and Ehrenberg are scenes where many a tragedy has been enacted. It was on this road that young Loring was attacked while in a stage and killed. This massacre created a great sensation in the East and in Washington, and, sad as it was, proved the salvation, so to speak, of Arizona. Along the

Gila river even, many a man has been pierced to death with Apache bullets and arrows. It was at a point upon this stream, about midway between Yuma and Maricopa, that the Oatman family were surprised and several of the family killed. Picacho, about fifty miles from Tucson, was a dangerous place upon the Butterfield road, and many persons have been killed at this point. But none of these roads were so dangerous as the roads leading out of Tucson to Apache Pass and to Tubac and vicinity. Indeed, it is safe to say that hundreds have been slain within a radius of fifty miles of this place. It was at or near Tubac that Hopkins, and Grosvenor were murdered by Cochise's Apaches.

Tubac is even now a straggling cluster of ruins, which is being gradually levelled with the surrounding adobe through the influence of the elements. But some few new houses have been built, and others will soon be erected, as it is only natural that, situated as it is, in the very heart of a wonderfully rich mining and agricultural section, Tubac must again become a place of some importance.

B. C. T.

A MAN who goes around after a woman is a good deal like a prospector hunting for a mine. You see a woman at a ball and she is all frizzled up and rigged out in silk and painted where the skin shows itself. These surface croppings look pretty well but if you locate on the strength of 'em you'll get fooled every time. A woman of that kind is just like a salted mine. Don't you take any stock in her. She won't wash. If you want to prospect a little further slide up and take an assay of her conversation. Ah, my boy! Three per cent, of intelligence, twenty-five of fashionable etiquette, and the rest frivolity, conceit, ignorance and vanity, mixed up in about equal parts. Drop her right away. Such rock won't pay to mill. A woman's heart is a mighty curious thing. Take it in all its dips, spurs, angles ramifications and sinuosities and it's more of a puzzle than our silver sandstone formation. Some fellows try to work it and by pure luck, strike it rich right off in places where old experienced prospectors never supposed there was anything.—Silver Reef Miner.

The case of the Williams & Kellinger Mining Company vs. the Winthrop Mining Company involving the title to a silver mine in Shasta county, which occupied the Nineteenth District Court for five days, terminated yesterday with a verdict for defendants. Plaintiffs located the mine in 1863, and up to 1870 expended over \$75,000 in its development. They then abandoned the mine and it was relocated by defendants in 1874. It was claimed that plaintiffs had forfeited their title under the Act of Congress of May, 1872, and the jury so found, rendering a verdict for defendants without leaving the box.

Judge Charles Silent, of the Arizona Supreme Court, arrived at San José on the 7th inst., on his way East, upon a mission for Arizona Territory. He goes with Governor Fremont to interest Eastern capitalists in developing the resources of Arizona, taking with him specimens of the mineral and other productions of Arizona.—S. F. Chronicle.

Mr. A. C. HESING, of Chicago, is expected back to Globe soon to superintend the erection of the ten-stamp mill recently bought and shipped by the Chicago Mill and Mining Company. The R. C. McCormick mine is yielding good ore. The Metamora shaft is now down 175 feet. The Buckeye shaft is down 240 feet, and the Independence shaft 130 feet. All these mines are looking well.

Word is received from Sonora to-day by private advice, dated March 9, that the authorities of Altar, headed by Luis Marcelo Redondo, the Prefect or Governor of that district, have declared for Serna. Teodoro Monreal is the commander of the Altar forces, having been named for that position by Serna himself. This news seems to indicate a spread of the revolution.—Citizen.

This will be a hard year on ministers; March, June, August, and November will each include five Sundays.

[Communication.]

PRESCOTT, March 13, 1879.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—A paragraph appears in your issue of the 8th inst., to the effect that the Prescott amateur theatrical troupe has "busted up." Your informant is mistaken; the company is not disbanded. A performance was advertised for the 13th, but did not take place. The reason announced before the curtain, after quite a number of persons had taken seats, was that two of the ladies who were billed for parts in one of the plays, had been forbidden to go to the theatre.

It is understood the club entirely acquits the ladies of all blame in the matter, as they were up in their parts, and ready to proceed to the theatre and go on with the play; the ladies were allowed to make all preparations for the performance, and their names were announced in the programme for the evening.

The club was organized for the amusement and pleasure of our citizens, and, if we may judge from the comments of the papers of this place, and from the remarks of our citizens generally, the object of the organization has succeeded beyond the expectation of the most sanguine.

It is understood that no member of the club derives any pecuniary benefit from the performances; on the contrary, they are all put to more or less expense in the preparation of plays for proper presentation.

The money received is, after the payment of necessary expenses, devoted to the liquidation of the debt incurred in building the theatre. This hall is a credit to the town.

The forbidding of the ladies to take part in the play is regarded as a wanton insult, not only to the club, but to the public, and could have been offered only by one utterly devoid of the first principles of honor, and yet this person occupies a position which some say moulds public opinion. Save the mark!

CARALLERO.

Camels.

A correspondent referring to a late article in the SENTINEL, asks us to communicate to camel owners the following:

OWNERS OF CAMELS:—Gentlemen:—Will you please inform me how many camels you have and what you will take for the herd. If you don't care to sell them, will you oblige by sending name of camel drivers in Nevada. I know Texas camel men but they are too high priced. Please answer and confer a favor on, Yours,
JAMES W. COUCH,
Chicago, Ills.

It is gratifying to know that the projectors of the Passion Play sacrifice, lost about \$2000 by their venture. The press with unanimous accord ignored the performance and the result was a beggarly and ghastly emptiness of auditorium nearly every night. When any body in this city deliberately and insolently sets himself up in defiance of public opinion, it is apt to go hard with him. We are glad Mr. Morse lost his \$2000—we only wish it had been twice as much.—Stock Report.

Mining Election Declared Void.

Upon petition of Theodore D. Reymert, Judge Thornton, of the Twenty-third District Court, yesterday decided the election of W. P. Harrington, B. W. Connelly, I. N. Thorne, P. Connelly, Geo. P. Dalton, C. Hildebrandt, and M. Horn, as Directors of the Wana Whata Silver Mining Company, to be null and void, said election not having been called as prescribed by law.—S. F. Post.

An intelligent compositor has originated the theory that the Welsh language was invented by a foreman whose cases had run short of vowels.
[See SENTINEL of February 22d, 1879.]

Mohave County Advertisements.

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All goods consigned to us at Aubrey, A. T., will be promptly forwarded to their destination.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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Wines and Liquors, Cigars and
Tobacco, Hardware,
Tinware, Crockery,
Iron, Steel
Miners' Tools. Sporting Goods
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LADIES' and GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods.
Boots and Shoes, Clothing,
And is constantly and regularly receiving fresh California products, consisting of
Butter, Cheese, Bacon,
Ham, Onions, Beans
Barley Potatoes, Corn,
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Flour, California and Oregon Flour,
Cutting & Co's. Canned Fruits, Vegetables
etc. etc. etc.
All of which is offered at prices which

Defy Competition.

Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All merchandise consigned to my care will receive careful handling and be forwarded with dispatch and by experienced freighters; at lowest market rates.

Goods sold at greatly reduced rates.
Highest prices paid for all Arizona products.

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Brushes, Trusses,
Supporters and Shoulder
Braces, Fancy and
Toilet Articles, Kerosene Oil,
Lamps and Chimneys,
Glass, Putty,
Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,

Patent Medicines, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered.

Goods selected with great care and warranted as represented.

ALSO

A choice assortment of Books, Stationery Musical Instruments and Fancy Articles. All the most popular Newspapers, Magazines and Latest Novels on hand as soon as issued.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Lick House,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

A favorite Hotel for Families, centrally located, and headquarters for

GUESTS FROM ARIZONA.

J. D. SCHONEWALD, Manager.

March 14, 1879.